92000888778

POW-1

# Place of Work **Coding Manual**



Automated Coding

Revised July 22, 1996







Canada





Place of Work Coding Manual

Prepared by:

Census Operations Division Social, Institutions and Labour Statistics Field

# **Table of Contents**

		age
ı.	Introduction to the Place of Work Variable	1
II.	Three Tiers of Coders	
	B. Tier 2 Coders	
III.	Reference Files	5 5
IV.	The Postal Codes Reference File	7 8
٧.	The Businesses/Buildings Reference File	
VI.	The Street Addresses Reference File	
VII.	The Intersections Reference File	
VIII.	The Cities/Towns Reference File	
IX.	Quality Control (QC)	47
X.	Glossary	49

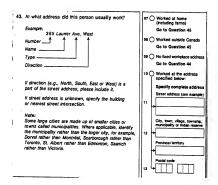


## I. Introduction to the Place of Work Variable

The Place of Work (POW) variable identifies the physical location of Canada's experienced labour force while they are at work. By comparing this information with a respondent's place of residence, Statistics Canada is able to produce origin/destination patterns of where people live and where they work. POW data also helps identify characteristics such as income, marital status, etc., of people who work (not necessarily live) within specific geographic areas.

The Place of Work question has two objectives. The first objective is to identify respondents Place of Work status. Place of Work status is indicated by a respondent checking one of the four following check-off circles:





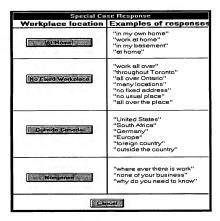
When a respondent indicates a POW status of "Worked at the address specified below" (circle 10), the respondent is asked to identify his/her specific geographic location of work by providing a full address in spaces 11, 12 and 13 of the Place of Work question. The second objective of the POW question is to identify the specific geographic location of workplaces, for anyone specifying a usual workplace address.



## II. Three Tiers of Coders

POW responses are loaded on to individual work stations where, as a coder you will review them. You will compare these responses to reference file records, and code them by matching the response provided by the respondent to a reference file record. The POW Interactive Coding System is Windows-based, allowing you to do all this by using a mouse. You can use your mouse to select the reference file you wish to search, and scroll through reference file records. Once you have reviewed the response, you will either code the response to a reference file record, identify the response as a special case, or refer the response to a more expert level of coder.

You will identify a response as a **special case** when the information provided by the respondent makes it impossible to code the response to a reference file record. You have four choices when coding a **special case**.



#### A. Tier 1 Coders

Your responsibilities as a Tier 1 coder are:

- to review all POW responses and perform one of the following actions: code the response using a
  reference file, code the response as a special case or refer the response to a Tier 2 coder the
  majority of POW responses will be coded by Tier 1 coders; and
- 2. to recode responses coded by other Tier 1 coders. This is known as Tier 1 Quality Control coding.

# B. Tier 2 Coders

The coding process for Tier 1 and Tier 2 coders is very similar. There is however one major coding difference. Tier 2 coders have access to an additional reference file. Using a Census Tract button, responses can be coded to a different level of geography, the Census Tract. Your responsibilities as a Tier 2 coder are:

- 1. to code responses which Tier 1 coders have referred:
- to adjudicate in those instances where Tier 1 coders and Tier 1 Quality Control coders disagree on the correct code to assign to a response;
- 3. to recode all responses from Tier 1 which failed Quality Control; and
- 4. to recode responses coded by other Tier 2 coders. This is known as Tier 2 Quality Control coding.

#### C. Tier 3 Coders

Tier 3 coders face the challenge of making coding decisions concerning those responses which are extremely difficult to code. There are four sources of responses which Tier 3 coders will code.

- They will adjudicate in those instances where Tier 2 coders and Tier 2 Quality Control coders disagree on the correct code to assign to a response.
- They will recode all responses from Tier 2 which failed Quality Control.
- 3. They will code responses which have been referred by Tier 2 coders.
- They will code responses which were deferred by a Tier 3 coder at an earlier time. Responses which have been deferred originated from sources 1, 2 or 3 above.

### III. Reference Files

Five reference files are available to code POW responses. Each reference file contains records which have been linked to geocodes by identifying a specific geographic location. The reference files will appear like this on your screen:



# A. Reference File Default Order

When a response is loaded, the POW Interactive Coding System has been programmed to automatically default to a specific reference file and proceed with a search in that specific reference file, according to the response provided by the respondent.



If the respondent provided a postal code in his/her response, the system will automatically open the Postal Codes reference file and identify the postal code record which comes closest to matching the respondent's postal code.

→ Eastman Trucking, 125 North St. E., Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 7T9

If a postal code was not provided by the respondent, the system will automatically open the Businesses/Buildings reference file. The system will then automatically identify the reference file record which comes closest to matching the respondent's Industry Name of Firm response.

→ Eastman Trucking, 125 North St. E., Ottawa, Ontario

If the respondent did not provide an Industry Name of Firm response, the system will automatically open the Street Addresses reference file. The system will automatically search for the reference file record which comes closest to matching the respondent's city and street response.

→ 125 North St. E., Ottawa, Ontario

There are two reference files which the system will never open automatically: the Intersections reference file and the Cities/Towns reference file. You must click the corresponding button to open either of these reference files.



If the respondent has provided an intersection as the location for their Place of Work, click on the Intersections reference file button. The system will identify the closest matching reference file city and then the Street 1 record. You will then have to find a match by scrolling through the intersecting Street 2 records.

Nepean St at Bank St. Ottawa



If the respondent has provided only a placename as the location for their Place of Work, click on the Cilius/Towns reference file button and the system will identify the closest matching reference file record.

→ Glebe, Ottawa

When the system opens a specific reference file by default and automatically identifies the closest matching reference file record, the reference file record may match the response exactly, allowing you to code the response. In most cases, the reference file record identified by the system will be close but will not match exactly, in which case a more thorough search is needed. However, the default gives you a starting point to make processing quicker and easier.

# IV. The Postal Codes Reference File

The Postal Codes reference file contains most postal codes in Canada, with the corresponding civic number range, odd or even indicator for the civic number, placename, street name, street type, street direction, city, CMA and province name. This file allows the postal code provided by the respondent to be matched to the six characters of the reference file postal code.

When a response is loaded into the POW Interactive Coding System with a respondent-provided postal code, the Postal Codes reference file will automatically open and identify the closest matching postal code record in the reference file. You may choose to code the response to the reference file record the system has identified or search for a closer match. Within the Postal Codes reference file, primary searches can be initiated using either the Postal code, City or CMA, with secondary searches on Street.

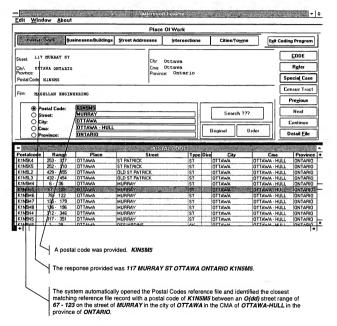
The following example shows a reference file record identified by the system, when a respondent-provided postal code of **K1R 7W4** was loaded into the system.

Postalcode	Re	nge	Oddeven	Place	Street	Туре	Direction	City	Cma	Province
K1R7V8	746 -	760	E	OTTAWA	ALBERT	ST		OTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO
K1R7W1	170 -	222	E	OTTAWA	800TH	ST		OTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTABIO
K1H7W4	.10	40	E	DTTAWA	PRESTON	ST		OTTAWA	DITTAWA" HELL	TONTARIO
K1R7W6	80 -	120	E	OTTAWA	FLORENCE	ST	1	OTTAWA	DTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO
K1R7W7	710 -	738	E	OTTAWA	AL8ERT	ST	1	DTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO
K1SQA1	16 -	20	E	OTTAWA	REDMOND	PL	l	DTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO
K150A2	5.	19	0	OTTAWA	MONTCALM	ST	1	OTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO
K1SDA3	14 -	34	E	OTTAWA	MONTCALM	ST	1	DTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO
K1SDA4	47 -	83	0	OTTAWA	HAVELOCK	ST	İ	DTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO
K1SDA6	32 -	80	E	OTTAWA	HAVELOCK	ST	ì	OTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTABIO
K1SOA9	1 -	31	0	DTTAWA	HAWTHORNE	AV	ī	OTTAWA	OTTAWA - HULL	ONTARIO

## A. Coding With the Postal Codes Reference File

When the Postal Codes reference file is opened, follow the procedures outlined below.

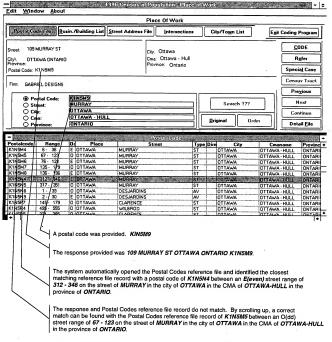
Compare the postal code provided by the respondent to the postal code record in the reference file which the system has automatically identified.



The reference file record identified by the system matches the response.

If the response and reference file address components match, code the response.

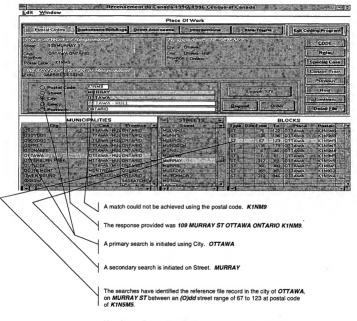
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, scroll up and down the reference file in search of a record which matches the response.



The reference file record you identified by scrolling matches the response.

If the response and reference file address components match except for the postal code, code the response.

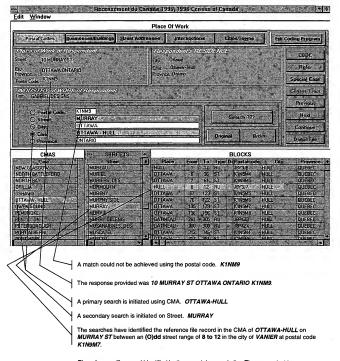
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use City for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Street.



The reference file record identified by the search matches the response.

If the response and reference file address components match except for the postal code, code the response.

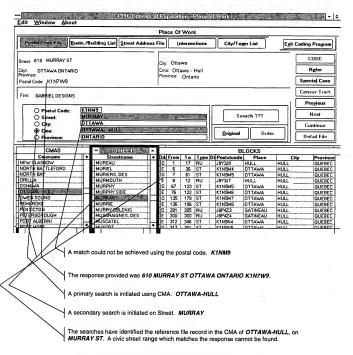
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use CMA for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Street



The reference file record identified by the search is very similar. The respondent has identified the city of Ottawa when he/she should have written Vanier.

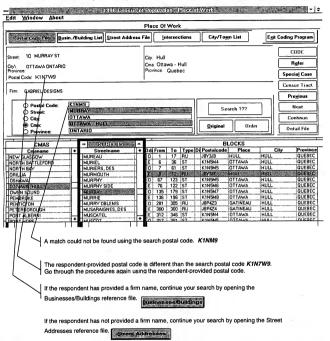
If the response and reference file address components match except for the postal code and city name, code the response.

If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, continue your search by comparing the postal codes.



The reference file record identified by the search does not match the response.

If the postal code provided by the respondent is different from the parent search postal code, initiate another search. Use the respondent's postal code for the search. Continue coding.



Note: To code a response, ensure that:

the street name provided by the respondent is similar to the reference file record street name;
 and that

2- the civic number provided by the respondent falls within the reference file record civic street range. (Watch for the O-odd and E-even identifiers.)



## V. The Businesses/Buildings Reference File

The Businesses/Buildings reference file contains most business and building names in Canada, with a corresponding civic number, placename, street name, street type, street direction, city, CMA and province name. This reference file allows responses to be coded by matching business or building reference file records to firm name and address provided by the respondent.

When the Businesses/Buildings reference file is opened and the respondent has provided an Industry Name of Firm response, the system will automatically identify the closest matching reference file record. A secondary search on City will also be required. You may either choose to code using the reference file record the system has identified or search the reference file for a closer match. Within the Businesses/Buildings reference file, primary searches can be initiated using either the business or building name, Street, City or CMA with secondary searches on City with Street, or Street with City and CMA.

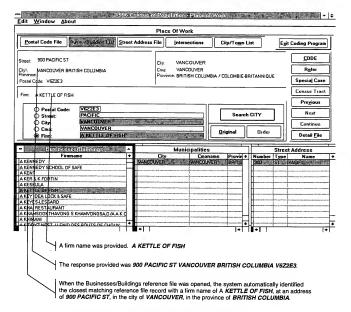
The following example shows a business record for the **Humour Institute** in the city of **North York** located within the CMA of **Toronto** in the Province of **Ontario at 5400 Yonge St.** If the firm name and address provided by the respondent match this reference file record, code the response using the coding button.

■ Businesses/Buildings	-1		П	Street Address						
Firmname	٠	City	Cma	Province	П	Number	Туре	Name		
HUMMINGBIRD'S LDFT		INORTH/YDRK	TORONTO	ONTARIO	Ш	5400 Wall	STAR	YONGE		
HUMDNICS INTERNATIONAL	1		1		Ш	1	-			
HUMOUR INSTITUTE		1	1		Н	1	-			
HUMPAGE TAYLOR MC DDNALD		1	1		Ш	1				
HUMPBACK VALLEY CAMPGROUND LTD	_	1	1		Ш	1				
HUMPBACKMOTORCYCLES	-		1		Ш	1				
HUMPERDINK CANADA			i		Ш	1	-			
HUMPESEI COMPANY LTD		1	1	1	П	1	-			
HUMPHREY & PATERSON		1	1	1	Ш	1	-			
HUMPHREY ALUMINUM	1		1	1	П	1				
HUMPHREY ALUMINUM PRODUCTS LTD			;		11	1	-			
HUMPHREY ALUMINUM WINDOWS LTD	÷	H	1	1	ш	1				

# A. Coding with the Businesses/Buildings Reference File

When the Businesses/Buildings reference file is opened, follow the procedures outlined below.

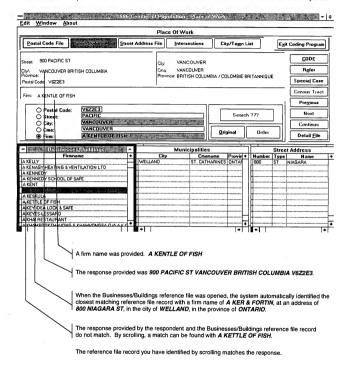
Compare the name of the firm provided by the respondent to the Businesses/Buildings reference file record the system has identified.



The reference file record identified by the system matches the response.

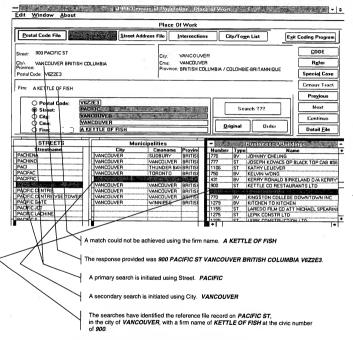
If the response and reference file firm name and address components are very similar, code the response.

If the firm name provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, scroll up and down the reference file in search of a record which matches the response.



If the response and reference file firm name and address components are very similar, code the response.

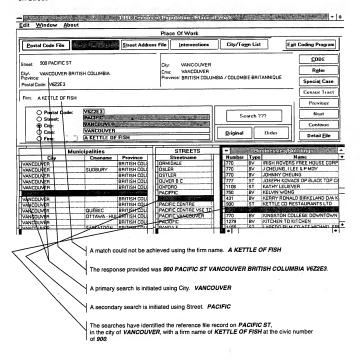
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use Street for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on City.



The reference file record identified by the search matches the response.

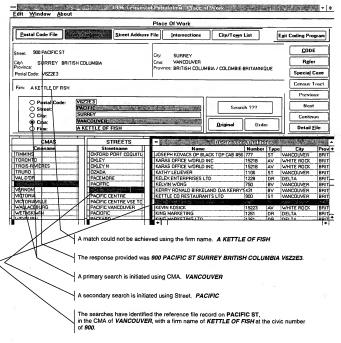
If the response and reference file firm name and address components are very similar, code the response.

If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use City for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Street.



If the response and reference file firm name and address components are similar, code the response.

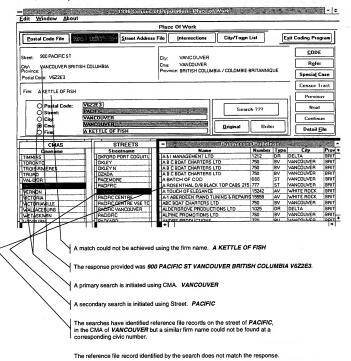
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use CMA for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Street.



The reference file record identified by the search matches the response.

If the response and reference file firm name and address components are similar, code the response.

If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, continue your search.



Continue your search by opening the Street Addresses reference file.

Note: To code a response, ensure that:

for a single record occurrence in a City/CMA:

- the City/CMA are the same for the response and record;
   the firm name provided by the respondent is very similar to the firm name on the reference file; and 3- you are certain that the business/building occurs only once in the City/CMA (spelling differences).
- for multiple record occurrences in a City/CMA:
- 1- the City/CMA are the same for the response and record;
- 2- the firm name provided by the respondent is very similar to the firm name on the reference file;
- 3- the street name provided by the respondent is very similar to the street name on the reference file; and 4- thecivic number provided by the respondent falls in/close to the civic number range on the reference file

## VI. The Street Addresses Reference File

The Street Addresses reference file contains most civic addresses for urban areas in Canada. It includes corresponding civic number range, odd or even indicator for the civic number, street name, street type, street direction, city, CMA and province name. This allows you to code by matching responses with different components of civic addresses.

When the Street Addresses reference file is opened, the system will automatically identify the reference file record which comes closest to matching the response. A secondary search on Street Name will be required, followed by a Blocks search. You may choose to code the response to the reference file record the system has identified or search the reference file for a closer match. Within the Street Addresses reference file, primary searches can be initiated using either the Street, City or CMA, with secondary searches on City with Street, or Street with City and CMA.

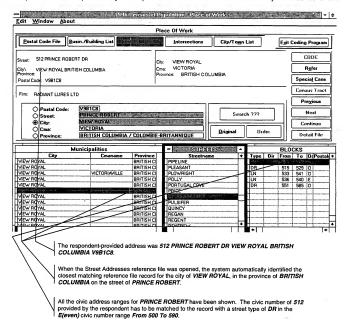
The following example shows a reference file record identified by the system when the respondent has provided a civic address of 901 Acacia Av., Ottawa, Ont. If the response matches the reference file record identified by the system, code the response using the coding button.

Mitt	ticipalities		•	STREETS				BLO	CKS		
City	Cmaname	Province	•	Streetname	Т	Type	Dir	From	To	04	Postale
OSO		ONTARIO	П	ABERDEEN	Ш	AV		815	875	0	
OSOYOOS	[	BRITISH C	d I	ABERFOYLE	Ш	AV		B50	870	E	
0S0Y00S 1		BRITISH C	d I	ABITIBI	Ш	AV 354		895	915	10)	**************************************
SPREY		ONTARIO	1	ABRAMS	Н	AV		B92	920	IE	
TONABEE	PETERBOROUGH	ONTARIO	1 1	ACACIA	1			3		1	
ITTAWA	DITAWA-HULL	CNTARIO	Н	ACADEMY	1					T	
TTERBURN PARK	MONTREAL	QUEBEC	Н	ACADIA	Ш						
DUTLOOK		SASKATCH	1	ACRES	Ш			1			
DUTREMONT	MONTRÉAL	QUEBEC	1	ACTON	1			1		1	
WEN SOUND	OWEN SOUND	ONTARIO	1	ADA	П		-		********		
DXBOW		SASKATCH	ш	ADAM	П						
YEORD		NOVA SCO		ADAMS	Щ			·		-	

# A. Coding With the Street Addresses Reference File

When the Street Addresses reference file is opened, follow the procedures outlined below.

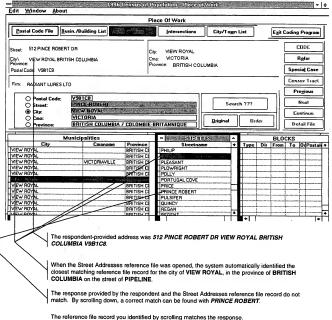
Compare the address provided by the respondent to the reference file record the system has identified.



The reference file record identified by the system matches the response.

If the response and reference file address components match, code the response.

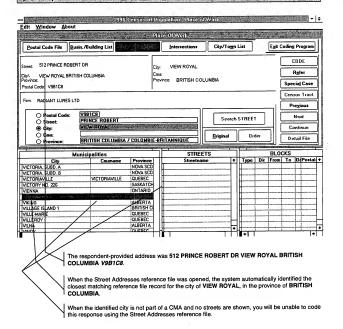
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, scroll up and down the reference file in search of a record which matches the response.



The reference me record you identified by scroming matches the response

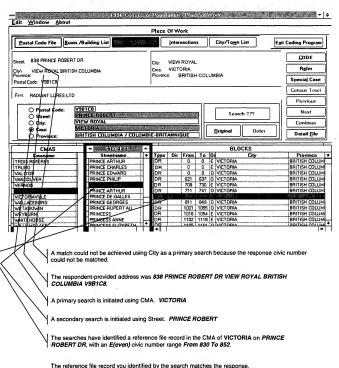
If the response and reference file address components match, code the response.

If you have identified the correct city/place, which is not part of a CMA and the Street field is blank, then open the Cities/Towns reference file and code the response provided by the respondent.



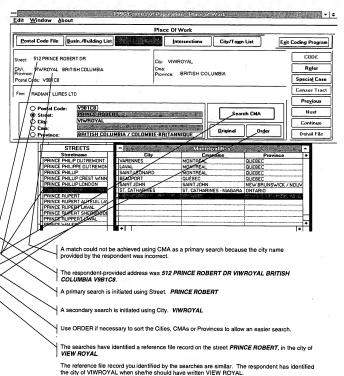
The reference file record you identified with only the city name cannot be matched because a street name or civic number could not be found within that city, therefore open the Cities/Towns reference file.

If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use CMA for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Street.



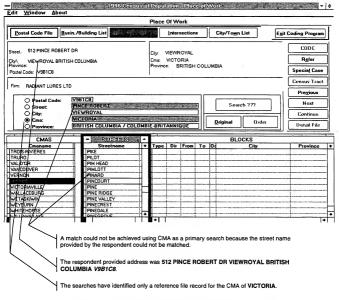
If the response and reference file address components match, code the response.

If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use Street for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on City. Use ORDER if necessary to sort the cities, CMAs or provinces to allow an easier search.

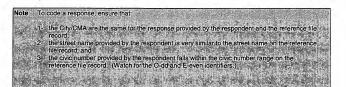


If the response and reference file address components match, change the CMA primary search key and then code the response.

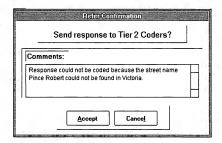
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, refer the response. Enter comments, if necessary, explaining why the response was referred.



The reference file record you identified by the searches are not similar. The respondent has identified the street of PRINCE ROBERT which could not be found.



If the respondent has provided enough information to allow a possible match and you have followed the procedures without being able to confidently code the response, refer the response to Tier 2 coding with a short explanation of why you were unable to code the response.



### VII. The Intersections Reference File

The Intersections reference file contains the names of most intersecting streets in Canada, with the corresponding city, CMA and province name. This file allows responses to be matched to the intersection of two streets.

When the Intersections reference file is opened, the system will automatically identify the closest matching reference file record to the city and street 1 name provided by the respondent. You may either choose to code the response to the reference file record the system has identified or search the reference file for a closer match. Within the Intersections reference file, primary searches can be initiated using either the City, Street 1 or CMA, with secondary searches on City and CMA, with Street 1 or Street 1 with Street 2.

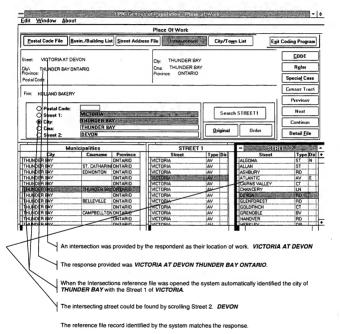
The following illustration shows a reference file record identified by the system when a response had the city **Ottawa** in the province of **Ontario** with Street 1 as **Preston St**. If the response can be matched to the reference file record identified by the system, code the response.

Municipalities			_]	- STREET 1 -			STREET 2		
City	Cma	Province		Street	Туре	Ŧ	Street	Туре	Dir
OSPREY	A · HULL	ONTARIO	ш	PRENTISS	RU		ALEXANDER	BV	
	PETERIA - HULL	ONTARIO	ш	PRESCOTT	RD		ALIGUSTA	ST	1
DTTAWA	OTTAWA-HULL	ONTARIO	ш	PRESLAND	IRD		ALNK	ST	1
OTTERBURN PARK	MONTRA - HULL	ONTARIO	ш	PRESTEIGN	AV		ALITERING	RD	1
DUTLOOK	A · HULL	ONTARIO	ш	PRESTON	IST		ALIURCH	ST	1
OUTREMONT	MONTRA - HULL	ONTARIO	ш	PRESTONVALE	RD		ALIANBERRY	LN	-
OWEN SOUND	OWEN SA - HULL	ONTARIO	ш	PRESTWICK	DR		ALANKLIN	RD	1
0XB0W	A - HULL	ONTARIO	Н	PRETORIA	AV		ALILCREST	DR	1
OXFORD		NOVA SCOTIA / NOUVEL	ш	PRICE	RU		HILLCREST	AV	T
OXFORD (ON RIDEAU)		ONTARIO	П	PRIMROSE	AV		KEELE	ST	w
OXFORD HOUSE 24		MANITOBA	ш	PRINCE	ST		KENNEDY	RD	1
OVEN				DOWNER IN CARE			The Francisco		

# A. Coding With the Intersections Reference File

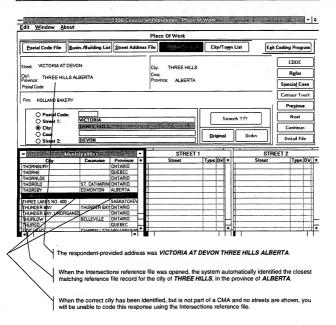
When the Intersections reference file is opened, follow the procedures outlined below.

Compare the intersection provided by the respondent to the reference file record the system has identified.



If the response and reference file intersection components match, code the response.

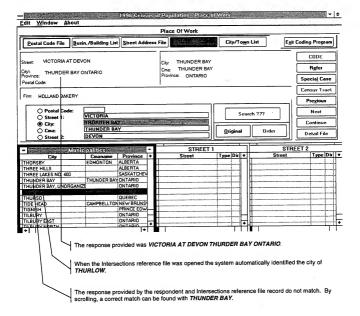
If you have identified the correct city/place, which is not part of a CMA and the Street field is blank, then open the Cities/Towns reference file and code the response provided by the respondent.



The reference file record you have identified with only the city name cannot be matched because a Street 1 or Street 2 could not be found within that city, therefore open the Cities/Towns reference file.



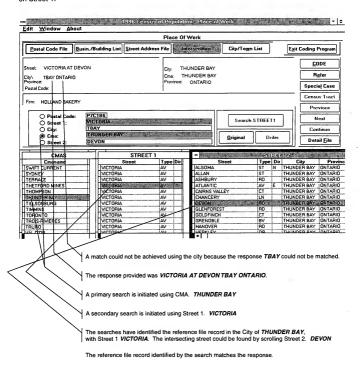
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, scroll up and down the reference file in search of a record which matches the response.



The reference file record you have identified by scrolling matches the response.

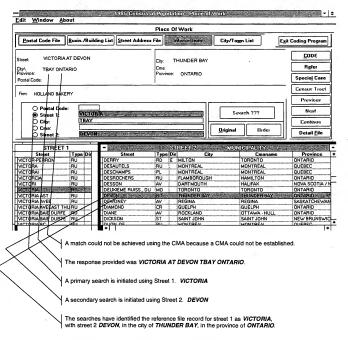
If the intersection is located, code the response.

If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use CMA for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Street 1.



If the response and reference file intersection components match, code the response.

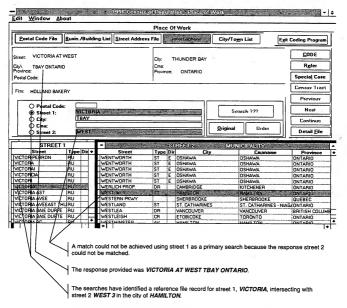
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use Street 1 for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Street 2.



The reference file record identified by the search matches the response.

If the response and reference file intersection components match, code the response.

If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, then refer the response. Enter comments, if necessary, explaining why the response was referred.

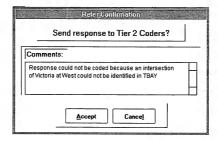


The reference file record you identified with the search is not similar. The respondent has identified street 2 as WEST which could not be found.

Note: To code a response, ensure that:

- 1- the City/CMA are the same for the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record; and
- the street names provided by the respondent are very similar to the street names on the reference file.

If the respondent has provided enough information to allow a possible match and you have followed the procedures without being able to confidently code the response, refer the response to Tier 2 coding with a short explanation of why you were unable to code the response.



### VIII. The Cities/Towns Reference File

The Cities/Towns reference file contains the names of most places in Canada, with the corresponding city or town name, city type, best occurrence of multiples, CMA and province name. This reference file allows responses to be coded by matching placenames. Placenames can be urban neighbourhoods, airports, communities, cities, towns, etc.

When the Cities/Towns reference file is opened, the system will automatically identify the closest matching reference file record to the place provided by the respondent. You may choose to code the response using the reference file record the system has identified or search the reference file for a closer match. With the Cities/Towns reference file, primary searches can be initiated using either the City, CMA or Placename with secondary searches on Placename

The following example shows a reference file record identified by the system when the respondent wrote Tunney's Pasture in the city of Ottawa in the province of Ontario. If the response matches the reference file record identified by the system, code the response.

Placename	Citytown	Citytype	Dest	Cma	Province
TUNNELL	CENTRAL KOOTENAY, SUBD. A	C	1	Cuin	BRITISH COLUMBIA / COLOMBIE-BRIT
TUNNEYS PASTURE	STAWA	C	1500	DTIAWARBULL	ONTARIE
TUNSTALL	ENTERPRISE NO. 142	C	1		SASKATCHEWAN
TUNUNUK	INUVIK, UNORGANIZED	ic	1		NORTHWEST TERRITORIES / TERRI
TUPPER	PEACE RIVER, SUBD. C	C	1		BRITISH COLUMBIA / COLOMBIE-BRIT
UPPER	RICHMOND, SUBD. A	C	1		NOVA SCOTIA / NOUVELLE-ECOSSE
TUPPER LAKE	KINGS, SUBD. A	C	1		NOVA SCOTIA / NOUVELLE-ECOSSE
UPPER TOWNSHIP	ALGOMA, UNORGANIZED, NORTH PART	C	11		ONTARIO
UPPERS TRAILER COURT	ANNAPOLIS, SUBD. C	C	1		NOVA SCOTIA / NOUVELLE-ECOSSE
UPPERVILLE	ANNAPOLIS, SUBD. A	C	1		NOVA SCOTIA / NOUVELLE-ECOSSE
UPPERVILLE	BURY	C	1		QUEBEC
UPPERVILLE	CHATHAM	C	11		ONTARIO

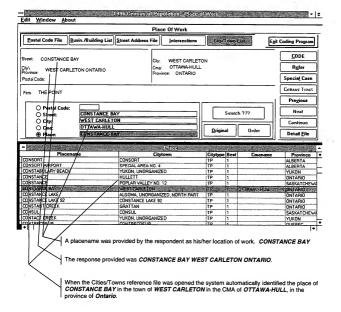
#### Best Occurrence of multiples:

If a respondent has only identified a placename and a province, it is possible that more than one reference file record will match. When this occurs, check if the respondent's place of residence matches any of the cityhown records. If the place of residence matches a cityhown record, code the response. If the place of residence does not match any of the multiple cityhown records, code the response to the one multiple record that has the "Best Occurrence of Multiples" code of 1. If no matching record has a "Best Occurrence of Multiples" code of 1, refer the response. If more than one record has a "Best Occurrence of Multiples" code of 1, refer the response.

## A. Coding With the Cities/Towns Reference File

When the Cities/Towns reference file is opened, follow the procedures outlined below.

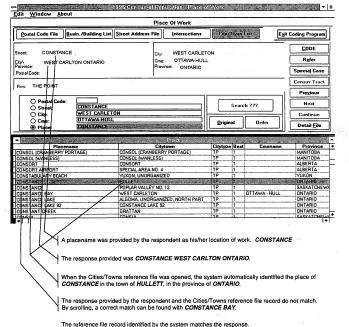
Compare the placename provided by the respondent to the reference file record the system has identified.



The reference file record identified by the system matches the response.

If the response and Cities/Towns reference file record match, code the response.

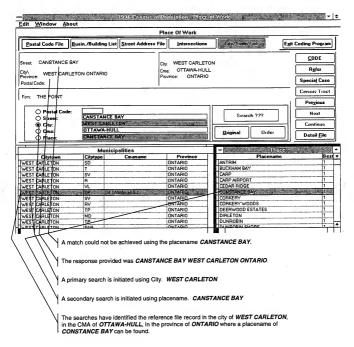
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, scroll up and down the reference file to find the closest match.



The reference the record identified by the system matches the response

If the response and Cities/Towns reference file record match, code the response.

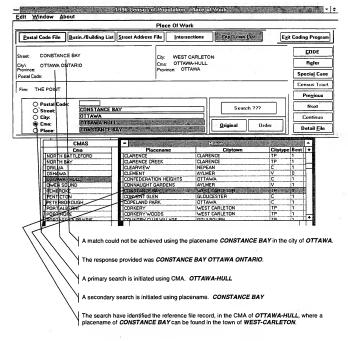
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use City for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Place.



The reference file record identified by the system matches the response.

If the response and reference file place name match, code the response.

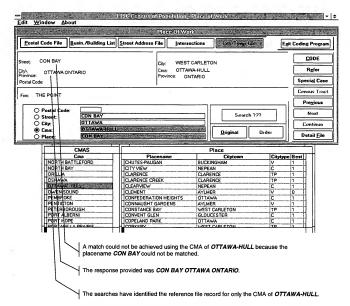
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, perform a primary search. Use CMA for the primary search and initialize the secondary search on Place.



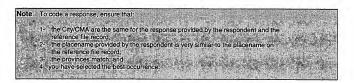
The reference file record identified by the system matches the response.

If the response and reference file place name match, code the response.

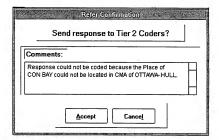
If the response provided by the respondent and the reference file record identified by the system do not match, refer the response. Enter comments, if necessary, explaining why the response was referred.



The reference file record you identified by the searches are not similar. The respondent has identified the place of CON BAY which could not be found.



If the respondent has provided enough information to allow a possible match and you have followed the procedures without being able to confidently code the response, refer the response to Tier 2 coding with a short explanation of why you were unable to code the response.





## IX. Quality Control (QC)

You have many choices available to you when processing responses. A Quality Control System has been established for Interactive Coding to verify that you are accurately coding responses.

The Quality Control System has been programmed to take a sample from the responses you code during the day. This sample is distributed to other Tier 1 coders for Quality Control. If a large percentage of the quality control codes match the original response codes, all the codes you assigned for that day are accepted and taken out of circulation. If a large percentage of the codes in the sample do not match, they are sent to Tier 2 coders for adjudication. Tier 2 coders recoded the sample; the effect is that accuracy of your codes vs. the codes questioned by Tier 1 Quality Control coders can be measured. The system will assign you an error if the Tier 2 coder agree with the Tier 1 Quality Coder; if they judge that your original codes are correct, the error is assigned to the Tier 1 Quality Control coder instead.

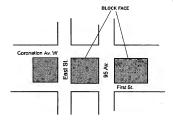
As a Tier 1 coder you will be coding responses for the first time, and acting as a Tier 1 Quality Control coder, recoding responses which have previously been coded. You will not know whether the response on your screen has been previously coded or not. All coding errors which you make, either as an original Tier 1 coder or as a Tier 1 Quality Control coder, are recorded and monitored.



# X. Glossary

## Block-face Representative Point

A block-face is a small recognizable geographic unit to which census data can be associated. The block-face refers to one side of a city street, normally between consecutive intersections with streets or other physical features such as creeks or railways. Each block-face has a representative point which is centered in the middle and associated to geographic coordinates.



## Census Agglomeration (CA)

A census agglomeration (CA) is a large urban area which shares a high degree of economic and social integration with adjacent urban and rural areas. A CA is delineated around an urban area with a population of at least 10,000 based on the previous census.

### Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urban area which shares a high degree of economic and social integration with adjacent urban and rural areas. A CMA is delineated around an urban area with a population of at least 100,000 based on the previous census. It is important to keep in mind that the same street may appear in several different cities, if those cities are part of the same CMA (for example, Danforth Avenue will appear in the cities of Toronto, EASt York and Scarborough, all of which are part of the Toronto CMA.

### Census Subdivision (CSD)

The general term which applies to municipalities or their equivalent. Examples are cities, towns, townships, parishes, villages, hamlets, Indian reserves.

## Enumeration Area (EA)

An enumeration area is the area canvassed by one census representative. It is the building block of all standard geographic areas. EAs are defined by the number of households they contain (375 maximum in urban areas and 125 minimum in rural areas), and by physical boundaries such as bodies of water and streets. In urban areas, a neighbourhood will usually have several EAs.

### **Employed Labour Force**

The employed labour force includes all persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, working for wages or salaries, all persons working in their own business, farm or profession, and all persons working without pay in a family farm or business during the reference week, as well as persons who were absent from their job or business because of illness, labour dispute at their place of work, vacation, etc. at the time of the census.

# Experienced Labour Force

The experienced labour force refers to persons who were employed on census day or who were unemployed during the week prior to May 14, 1996, but who had worked at sometime since January 1, 1995.

# Geocoding

Geocoding is a technique used to geographically code and link census households to small geographical units such as block-faces, EAs.

### Postal Code

The postal code is a six-character alphanumeric code (ANA NAN) defined and maintained by Canada Post Corporation to process mail. The first character of a postal code represents a portion of a province or territory in alphabetic sequence from east to west across Canada.

### Place of Work Status

#### Worked at home

Persons who live and work at the same physical location, such as farmers, teleworkers.

### Worked outside Canada

Persons who worked outside Canada on Census day. This most often applies to foreign diplomats, armed forces personnel and "non-military" Canadians who hold jobs in other countries.

# No fixed workplace address

Persons who do not necessarily commute to the same location at the beginning of each work shift, such as tradespeople, construction workers and delivery personnel.

# Worked at the address specified below

Persons who commute to an employer's address most of the time. This applies to most of Canada's experienced labour force. These respondents are instructed to write in a complete civic address, though street intersections and/or building names are accepted.

## Reference File Record

A reference file record is a line/row of information/components such as firm name, street address, postal code, etc. which are included on one of the five reference files. A reference file record is matched to write-in responses provided by census respondents in order to code census respondents to small geographic units (geocoding).

# Response

A response is the information provided by census respondents to a Statistics Canada question on the Census Form. Each response is matched to one reference file record.

Ca 008

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA 1010217520 # 70767

c.3



